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A New Genus of the Subfamily Baridinae (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from East Asia

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Abstract A new weevil genus *Lepidomyctides* is proposed for the reception of two new species, *L. nagaii* sp. nov. from Japan, Taiwan and Thailand, and *L. malayanus* sp. nov. from Malaysia. The former species occurs on half-dead stalks of bamboo, which is a new record as the host plant of the baridine weevils in Asia.

Key words: Curculionidae; new genus; *Lepidomyctides*; new species; Japan; Malaysia.

A new genus, *Lepidomyctides*, is proposed here for the reception of two new species, *L. nagaii* sp. nov. from Japan, Taiwan and Thailand, and *L. malayanus* sp. nov. from Malaysia, in the subfamily Baridinae allied to *Eumycterus* SCHOENHERR.

Specimens examined in this study were all kindly submitted to the Entomological Laboratory of Kyushu University by Prof. H. SASAJI and Messrs. Y. MIYATAKE, Y. MIYAKE and A. NAGAI, to whom we wish to express our thanks for their cooperation.

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Lepidomyctides gen. nov.

Type species: *Lepidomyctides nagaii* sp. nov.

Body oblong oval. Rostrum cylindrical in entire length, slender, weakly curved, dorsal surface not separated by an impression but continuous with forehead in a shallowly depressed curve in lateral aspect, antennal scrobes oblique, contiguous to each other below rostrum at the base. Mandibles subtriangular, with teeth internally, not projecting when closed. Antennae inserted at the middle of ros-

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trum, scape reaching the anterior margin of eye, funicle 7-segmented, 1st segment shorter than 2nd and 3rd segments combined, 7th segment distinct from club, club fusiform, 1st segment a little more than half of the total length. Head semiglobular, forehead broader than rostrum; eyes latero-ventral in position, its dorsal margin below the dorsal level of rostrum in lateral aspect, ventral distance between eyes a little narrower than rostrum. Pronotum slightly broader than long, broadest before the base, then narrowing anteriorly in a weak curve. Scutellum apparent, on the same level of elytra. Elytra a little broader than pronotum, almost parallel-sided from humeri to 2/3 from the base, then evenly and continuously rounded posteriorly, subapical swellings obsolete, each provided with ten complete striae. Pygidium entirely exposed and convex in male, apical part exposed and flat in female. All legs of the same size in both sexes; femora unarmed, not sulcate beneath, swollen medianly, hind femora not reaching 5th ventrite; tibiae straight; tarsi with 2nd segment strongly dilated distally, transverse, almost as broad as the 3rd on fore and middle legs, a little narrower than the 3rd on hind leg, 3rd segment deeply bilobed, 4th segment narrow, slightly clavate; claws small, connate at base, narrowly divergent, simple. Prosternum flat, forming the same plane with meso- and metasterna, neither foveate nor tuberculate, with a shallow submarginal transverse sulcus, sternellum subtrapezoidally produced posteriorly. Fore coxae separated from each other externally and internally nearly by their diameter. Mesosternal process flat, broader than prosternum between procoxae. Metasternum with a median line in entire length.

Remarks. The present new genus apparently belongs to the "groupe Lyteriides" in the "sous-tribu Madarides" of LACORDAIRE (1866) and PASCOE (1874), or to the subtribe Leptoschoina of the tribe Madarini sensu HUSTACHE (1938) and VOSS (1958) in having the following characters: mesosternum flat to form the same plane with pro- and metasterna; pygidium fully (♂) or partly (♀) exposed; fore and middle coxae widely separated. When tested the key to genera of the Lyteriides by PASCOE (1874), this genus goes down to *Myctides*, but is separable from the other Oriental genera by the following key:

- 1 (2) Rostrum thicker basally and separated from head by a definite impression; prosternum often foveate or sulcate, often concave at anterior margin; body various in shape many genera
- 2 (1) Rostrum cylindrical, continuous with forehead in the same plane or in a shallow curve, at most with an indefinite basal impression; prosternum flat, neither sulcate nor foveate, with truncate or shallowly concave anterior margin; body elongate, parallel-sided.
- 3 (4) Mandibles of abducent type, dentate externally; eyes lateral, its dorsal margin on the dorsal contour of rostrum at the base in lateral aspect; claws connate at the base; tarsi with 2nd segment dilated apically, often as broad as the 3rd *Parallelodemus* FAUST
- 4 (3) Mandibles of adducent type, dentate internally; eyes latero-ventral in posi-

tion, its dorsal margin lying below the dorsal contour of rostrum at the base in lateral aspect.

- 5 (6) Claws connate at the base; fore tarsi with 2nd segment almost as broad as the 3rd; antennae with 1st segment of funicle shorter than the 2nd and 3rd combined; derm densely clothed with oval scales, elytra with a row of oval scales on each interval *Lepidomyctides* gen. nov.
- 6 (5) Claws free; fore tarsi with 2nd segment narrower than the 3rd; antennae with 1st segment of funicle slender, longer than three following segments combined; derm sparsely clothed with scales, pronotum and elytra almost bare, with scaly patches *Eumycterus* SCHOENHERR

Lepidomyctides is easily recognized by the broad 2nd segment of tarsi, evenly scaled derm and cylindrical rostrum. Similar weevil on these points was described by Voss (1937) from Java as *Parallelodemus tarsalis*, but it has the "Klauen frei" and "Rüssel vom Kopf kräftig abgesetzt", and is apparently not a species of this genus. Another undescribed species of *Parallelodemus* before us from Malaysia has tarsi of this type, but the mandibles are dentate externally. Several unnamed species of *Acythopeus bigeminatus*-group from Borneo and Thailand also have similar tarsi, but the rostrum is sharply delimited by a depression from frons.

Lepidomyctides nagaii sp. nov.

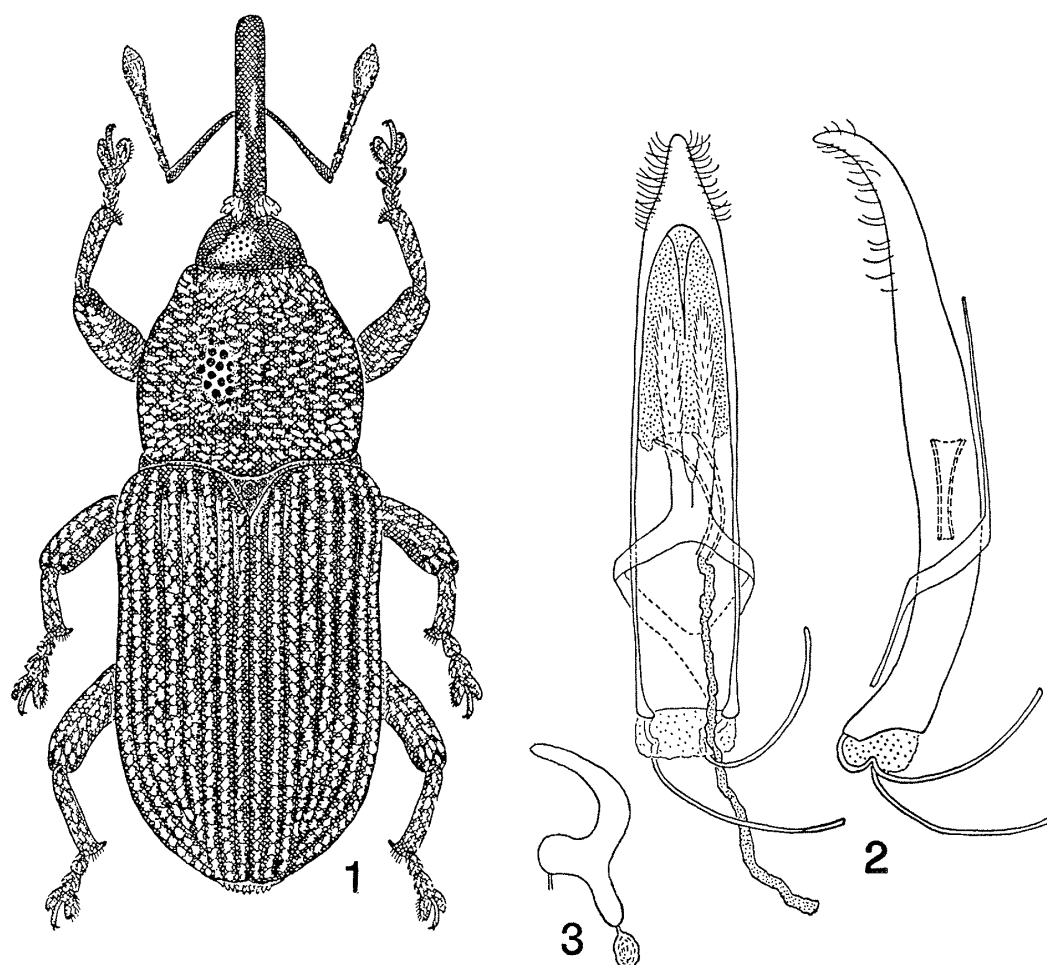
(Figs. 1-4, 6-11, 13-15)

Length: 2.3-2.9 mm. Breadth: 1.0-1.2 mm.

Male. Dark reddish brown; rostrum, antennae and legs reddish brown. Body clothed with concolorous yellowish gray scales. Head semiglobular, minutely punctate, forehead between eyes a little broader than rostrum. Rostrum slender, a little longer than head and pronotum combined, evenly and weakly curved and subequal in thickness throughout, shiny and minutely punctate on dorsal surface, with minute scales on lateral surface of the basal half, the scales larger and erect at the base. Antennae inserted at the middle of rostrum, funicle with 1st segment shorter than 2nd and 3rd segments combined, 2nd segment 1.5 times as long as the 3rd, 3rd to 7th segments subequal in length and slightly dilated apically, club fusiform, twice as long as wide and half as long as funicle.

Pronotum slightly broader than long (10:9), nearly parallel-sided in basal 1/3, then narrowing anteriorly in a weak curve, anterior margin truncate and 3/5 times as broad as posterior margin which is bisinuate, disc densely punctate, the interstices of the punctures much narrower than the diameter, each puncture accompanied with a decumbent oblong oval scale, median impunctate line obsolete. Scutellum trapezoidal, bare.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as broad and 2.1-2.2 times as long as pronotum, almost parallel-sided from humeri to 2/3 from the base, then evenly and continuously rounded posteriorly, subapical swellings obsolete, striae narrow, intervals flat, each



Figs. 1-3. *Lepidomyctides nagaii* sp. nov. — 1, male; 2, penis; 3, spermatheca.

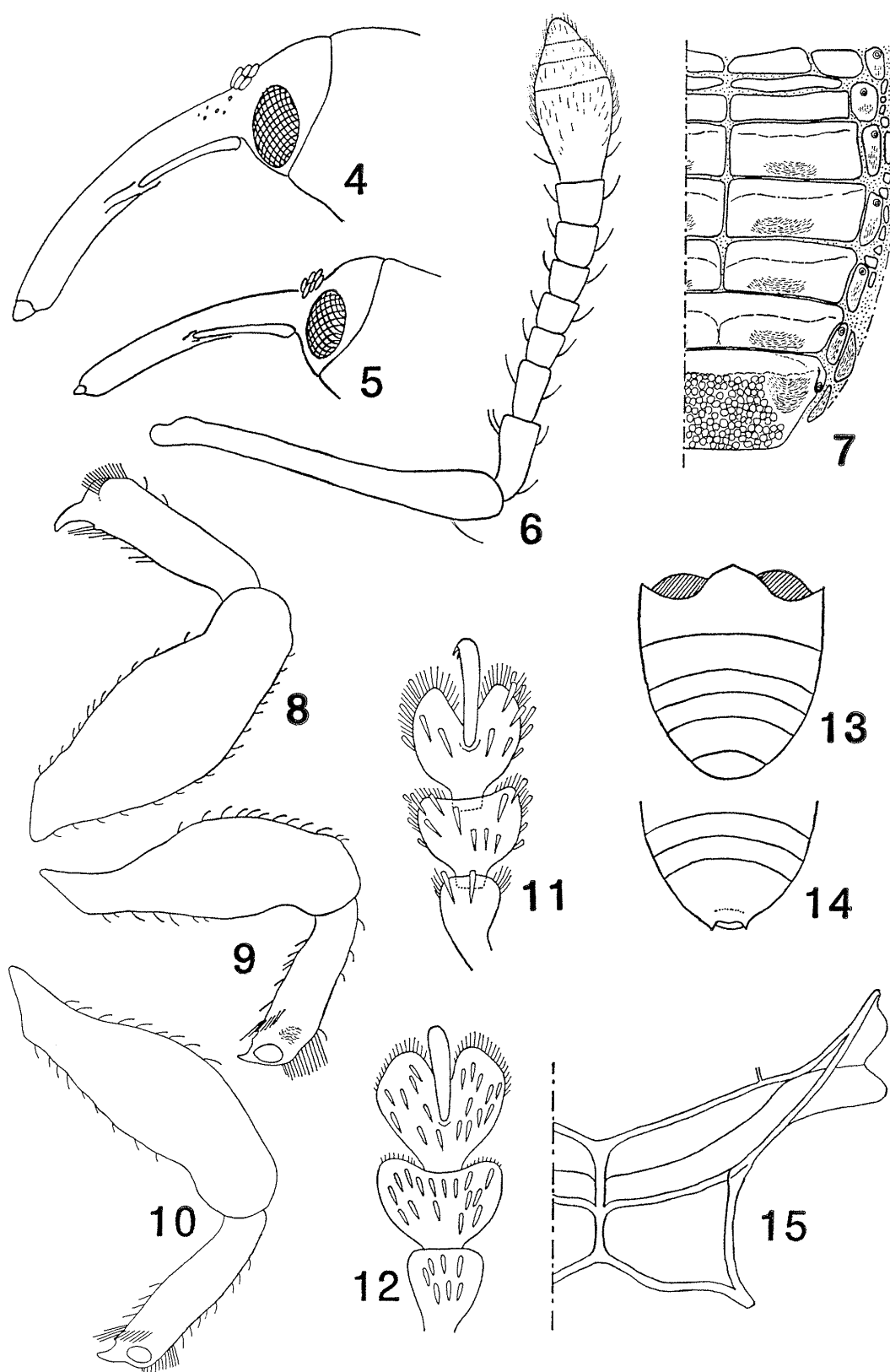
with a row of punctures, each puncture accompanied with a decumbent oval scale, scales on 1st intervals smaller.

Legs with femora unarmed, swollen medianly, clothed with oblong scales. Tibiae straight, nearly as long as tarsi, clothed with scales similar to those on femora. Tarsi clothed with scaly hairs, 2nd segment strongly dilated distally, transverse, almost as broad as the 3rd on fore and middle legs, a little narrower than the 3rd on hind leg.

Underside of the body densely clothed with oval scales. Metasternum and 1st ventrite somewhat depressed, devoid of scales and minutely punctate at the middle, 5th ventrite nearly as long as 3rd and 4th ventrites combined. Pygidium entirely exposed from elytra, weakly convex and densely covered with hairy scales.

Female. Fifth ventrite distinctly longer than 3rd and 4th ventrites combined.

Figs. 4-15. *Lepidomyctides* spp. — 4, 6-11, 13-15, *L. nagaii* sp. nov.; 5, 12, *L. malayanus* sp. nov.; 4, 5, head; 6, antenna; 7, tergite, male; 8, fore leg; 9, middle leg; 10, hind leg; 11, 12, fore tarsus; 13, venter, male; 14, ditto, female; 15, metendosternite.



Pygidium trapezoidal, straightly narrowed posteriorly, its apical part obliquely declivous and exposed from elytra. Metasternum and 1st ventrite slightly convex.

Distribution. Japan (Kyushu), Taiwan, Thailand.

Holotype: ♂ (Type no. 2929, Kyushu Univ.), Oshima Is., Nango-cho, Miyazaki Pref., 19. x. 1991, A. NAGAI leg.

Paratypes: 5 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀, same data as holotype.; 11 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀, Oshima Is., Nango-cho, Miyazaki Pref., 3. x. 1990, A. NAGAI leg.; 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, same locality, 10. x. 1990, A. NAGAI leg.; 4 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, same locality, 24. iii. 1991, A. NAGAI leg.; 3 ♂♂, Nakaharada, Ebino City, Miyazaki Pref., 16. v. 1990, A. NAGAI leg.; 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Taneda, Kobayashi City, Miyazaki Pref., 5. iv. 1991, A. NAGAI leg.; 6 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Ichitani, Kobayashi City, Miyazaki Pref., 12. i. 1992, A. NAGAI leg.; 5 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Tsutsumi, Sadowara-machi, Miyazaki Pref., 13. xi. 1991, A. NAGAI leg.; 1 ♀, Hengchun, Pingtung Hsien, Taiwan, 4. viii. 1966, H. SASAJI leg.; 1 ♂, Doi Pui (1,300 m), N. Thailand, 18. vi. 1965, Y. MIYATAKE leg.

Biology. Mr. A. NAGAI collected these weevils on the half-dead stalks of *Bambusa multiplex* (LOUREIRO) RAEUSCHEL (Horaichiku in Japanese) in October one week after the heavy damage by typhoon. This is the first record of the bamboo as the host plant of the baridine weevils in Asia.

Remarks. The male aedeagus is characteristic and unique in the Curculionoidea in having so soft bases of apophyses of the penis that the apophyses bend posteriorly above the base of penis when retracted (Fig. 2). The bases are membranous and unpigmented in contrast to the brownish penis and pale brownish apophyses. The internal sac is short, not exposed from penis in repose, its basal part is divided into a large ventral lobe or vesicle and small dorsal lobe, into the latter of which the ejaculatory duct is connected. The flagellum is tubular and curved.

Lepidomyctides malayanus sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 12)

Length: 3.0 mm. Breadth: 1.2–1.3 mm.

Female. Close to *L. nagaii* sp. nov., but differs from it in the following points: Pronotum broader than long (8: 7), broadest at the basal 1/3, straightly narrowing posteriorly from the broadest point to posterior margin, disc with oval scales. Antennal club more elongate than in *L. nagaii*, about 2.3 times as long as broad. Tarsi with 2nd segment broader than in *L. nagaii*, 4th segment scarcely exceeds from the apex of 3rd segment.

Male. Unknown.

Distribution. Malaysia.

Holotype: ♀ (Type no. 2930, Kyushu Univ.), Gunung Brinchang, Pahang, Malaya, 30. iii. 1976, Y. MIYAKE leg.

Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as holotype.

Biology. Unknown.

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Records of *Themus ohkawai* M. SATÔ (Coleoptera, Cantharidae) from Kyushu, Japan

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Key word: New record; Cantharidae; Kyushu.

Themus ohkawai was described from Mie and Aichi Prefectures, Central Honshu, Japan (SATÔ, 1976). It can be easily distinguished from all the known Japanese species of the genus *Themus* by having yellowish brown elytra with bluish black lustre on the shoulder. Later, SATÔ and ISHIDA (1982) pointed out that this species belonged to the subgenus *Haplothemus* WITTMER, 1973, and that its distribution was limited to the Pacific side of central Honshu.

Recently, I had opportunities to examine some specimens of this cantharid collected from Ôita and Saga Prefectures, Kyushu, Japan. I carefully compared them with the specimens from central Honshu, and was unable to find any distinct morphological difference between the specimens taken from Honshu and Kyushu.

Their collecting data as new records are as follows:

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Ideno, Mitsuse-mura, Saga Pref., 28–IV–1994, R. MATSUMOTO leg.; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Ideno, Mitsuse-mura, Saga Pref., 18–V–1994, R. MATSUMOTO leg.; 1 ♂, Ideno, Mitsuse-mura, Saga Pref., 22–V–1994, R. MATSUMOTO leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀,